

TELS OF \$50,000 BRIBE OFFER

ROACH SAYS HE WAS ASKED TO GET SCARBOROUGH ACCOUNT.

Calla Simmonds and a bucket shop man at the hearing in latter's bankruptcy case. Says he complained to the president of the consolidated exchange.

Frederick Simmonds, the broker at 26 Beaver street against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed last Monday in the United States District Court, asserted yesterday in a hearing before Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building that he was not insolvent and intimated that John J. Roach, a former employee, was responsible for his present troubles. Roach, who was also a witness, said on the other hand that Simmonds and his partner, Henry Ancherster, were running a bucket shop.

Simmonds, Ancherster, Roach and John D. Reilly, the last named a bookkeeper formerly in Simmonds's employ, were questioned for two hours by A. S. Werblin of House, Grossman & Vorhies, who are counsel for Thomas D. Hewitt, the receiver.

Roach's testimony had a direct bearing on the relations with the Simmonds firm of George M. Scarborough, the special agent of the Department of Justice, who was forced out because of those relations.

Scarborough was prominent in working up the case against Louis and Angelo Cella, both of whom are under indictment in the District of Columbia on the charge of running a bucket shop there, and he also engineered the raid on the offices of B. H. Scheffels & Co. in this city. Scarborough was in the Federal Building yesterday admitting that he had an account with the Simmonds firm.

"I don't think I want to say much now," he said. "My trading was open and above board. It was conducted in my own name. There was nothing secret about it."

He denied that the Simmonds concern was a bucket shop. He believed it to be a legitimate brokerage house and added that he had never received any favors from the brokers.

Roach, who was in the employ of Simmonds for three months, told counsel for the receiver of an offer of \$50,000 made to him by Peter Clark, a member of the consolidated Stock Exchange, and Red Letter Sullivan if he would arrange to get the Scarborough account out of the Simmonds offices. He declared that this offer was made on behalf of Sid McKay, who is said to run a bucket shop in Chicago, of the Cella brothers and George Graham Rice. Rice has been described as the brains of B. H. Scheffels & Co. By way of emphasizing his refusal of this offer Roach said he hit Sullivan and punched Clark in the mouth, whereat both men "beat it." This incident, the witness said, occurred in his house in Brooklyn.

Roach said he was kept in an inner office and did not know anything about the firm's affairs until Reilly, the bookkeeper who was discharged in the latter part of February, came to him and volunteered to tell him what the concern was up to. On hearing Reilly's story Roach said he complained to President Jarvis of the consolidated exchange.

He told Mr. Jarvis that he had been defrauded from Simmonds money due to customers but got no satisfaction.

"I told him that there was a lot of crooked work going on in the firm and that I was a bucket shop business," said Simmonds would take an order to buy 100 shares for a customer in the morning and would let it out in the afternoon and stand on that trade and use the customer's money."

The witness added that Reilly told him that the firm was carrying only seventy shares of stock in its accounts, and that the firm's own customers should have had 400 shares credited to them.

"Simmonds told me that he had \$100,000 tucked away in a trust company," said the witness, who added that about the same time Reilly told him that there was a discrepancy in the accounts of \$10,000 that he had never been able to account for. "I took this information to Ancherster."

"What did Ancherster say?" "He told me that it was a sick little manipulation of his own. 'Don't worry, Johnny,' he said. 'My wife, Rose, is behind all this. She has a barrel of money. Don't worry.'"

"Did you believe what Ancherster and Simmonds told you about the money?" "Oh, my God, no," was the fervent reply of Roach.

Roach mentioned that when the two brokers failed to make good on his demand he had both of them arrested, but added that the matter was eventually settled out of court.

When Simmonds took the witness stand he was asked when he first realized that he was insolvent. He replied that he didn't know how to be insolvent and believed he wasn't. He didn't know what his assets or liabilities were at present, but he could tell after examining his books. He said that his accounts amounted to about \$25,000 or \$30,000. Most of these belonged to Frederick Simmonds & Co., the predecessor of the present firm, and others were loans in equity on the exchange. All have been put in the hands of an attorney for collection, he said. The witness was asked to enumerate the accounts of the firm. Among these was the Nicholson account.

"Where account was that?" "I would rather not say because it might get somebody in trouble. The person who has it occupies a confidential position."

The matter was allowed to drop. "We are only looking for assets," remarked Mr. Werblin.

To Ancherster were shown several checks which Simmonds had paid to him, but he said that he was not sure they were for. He said he was in business with Simmonds to perfect the wire system on the understanding that he would be admitted as a partner if he made good.

"Well, what did you do to earn the money paid to you?" "I built up the slickest wire system in six months that you ever saw."

Ancherster said he had never put money in any of the accounts except \$500 in the "A & C" account, which he said belonged to himself and Scarborough. He denied having deposited a check for \$10,000 with Simmonds when he went with the firm or at any other time. Simmonds, on the other hand, swore that Ancherster did deposit such a check, drawn by the firm, in the Greenwich Bank. The deposit was made, Simmonds said, to make Ancherster's interest in the business clear, and the profits were to be divided equally.

The examination will be resumed next Tuesday.

WATCH BENEATH HER WIG. Detective Saw Wig Wabbling and Sought a Cause. Bertha Jackson, one of the negroes best known in the police circles of the city, wears a wig. Detective File knew this and when he went to Bertha's room he was on the lookout for something unusual. He told her she was wanted at Headquarters.

That greatly upset Bertha's dignity, so much so that her wig wobbled. File watched this phenomenon closely.

The more she talked the less naturally did the wig act. So he took it off. The wig wobbled and wobbled and wobbled and dropped to the floor. Bertha showed a rather surprised that the detective and said she did not see how it could have found its way under her wig.

ROOSEVELT SORE ON CONGRESS.

Thinks His Achievements in Africa Should Have Some Recognition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Col. Roosevelt indicated in characteristic fashion in a brief address at Stanford University today that he was sore at the treatment he has received from the nation in regard to the collection of specimens which he brought from Africa. He said:

"Although I and others paid all the expenses of that trip to Africa and secured a magnificent collection, which was presented to the Smithsonian Institution free of all cost, the only thanks or recognition of any kind that I have received from Congress was in the form of a resolution introduced by a worthy member from Illinois which asked whether I had secured any of those specimens by improper or felonious means."

The Colonel's eyes flashed and he clenched his fist as he said: "If I meet that statesman I shall speak to him in no uncertain tone."

Before a crowd of 8,000 persons which packed the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal., Roosevelt this afternoon delivered the first of his series of five lectures. His subject was "Realizable Ideals." He spoke of the necessity of having ideals that are capable of realization and said that money of itself was not an ideal.

"Money," continued the Colonel, "does count tremendously, and it is the duty of every man to achieve enough material success to lift those dependent upon him above the reach of privation and to provide for the needs of the spirit and intellect. But after that point the man who goes on making money for the sake of money possession gets away from realizable ideals."

In this connection he spoke of the evil influence exerted by men of large wealth in creating in other men an attitude of subservience to money.

He asserted that when the history of this age is written no mention will be made of the names of the multimillionaires except perhaps in foot notes to indicate a queer condition of the period.

"The names history registers," he said, "are those of statesmen, writers and men of big ideas."

"I want it distinctly understood," he went on, "that I haven't the slightest feeling against multimillionaires, [laughter.] I like 'em, though I'm afraid that feeling is not reciprocated. Every time I see one wonder why a man of his talents doesn't accomplish something."

JOHN F. GAYNOR ALSO FREE.

Talks Strangely and Surprises Court With Strong Language.

ATLANTA, March 24.—Looking weak and aged and at times speaking strangely, John F. Gaynor went on the stand this afternoon to get his freedom by taking the pauper's oath. While the Government was represented the opposition was only formal, and only the usual questions were asked of Gaynor.

"Have you anything of value now held for you or to be used in the future for your benefit?" he was asked.

"Not a thing. I've spent every damn cent," was his startling reply, that brought from Commissioner Colquitt a caution to go slow on the profanity, as this was the second time Gaynor had used the emphasizing epithet.

In answering the first question: "Are you Mr. Gaynor, the man convicted of defrauding the Government at Savannah?" he had said:

"I was convicted of something. I don't know what. They accused me of so many things that I never did know but damn little about what it meant."

When told that he was free he picked up his hat and the door. "Where are you going?" he was asked. "To get something to eat," he fired back.

Benjamin D. Greene, who was convicted of complicity in the Savannah River frauds with John F. Gaynor and Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the army, arrived yesterday afternoon from the penitentiary at Atlanta. He went to the Park Avenue Hotel, where last night he saw reporters.

Greene came on Wednesday that he was a pauper and was relieved of the \$50,000 fine imposed as a part of the sentence. He said last night that he would remain in New York perhaps a few days, and then would go to Europe, which is now in Europe. Whether he would go to Europe or they would come here he did not know.

Greene said that he had lost only four pounds in the four years he was in prison. He looked well and attributed that to the fact that he had a clear conscience. He did not believe that he would again do business. His former partner, Gaynor, he said, is a sick man.

Greene was wearing the suit that he had on the day he went to Atlanta prison and laid aside for his prison garb.

PROF. ELLEN RICHARDS III. Mass. Tech. Instructor Stricken With Angina Pectoris.

BOSTON, March 24.—Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, professor of water and air analysis at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the foremost authorities in the country on sanitary chemistry, was stricken with angina pectoris last night and is very low. Her husband is Prof. Robert H. Richards of the department of mining engineering at the institute.

Mrs. Richards has been connected with the institute for nearly forty years. She has the unusual distinction for a woman of being a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and is president of the Home Economics Association.

In 1870 she was graduated from Vassar College and in 1873 took the degree of A. M. The same year she was awarded the degree of S. B. in Technology. From 1876 until 1884 she was instructor in the woman's laboratory at the institute. She then became professor of sanitary chemistry.

She was married in 1875 to Prof. Robert H. Richards, who is the oldest alumnus of the institute.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING STRIKE. Painters Who Are Covering the Beams Want More Wages and Shorter Hours.

The painters employed in painting the iron beams of the new Municipal Building at Reade, Centre and Chambers streets went on strike yesterday for an advance in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day, an eight hour workday and time and half for overtime. The work is giving a coat of red lead paint to the iron beams to prevent rust. These painters do not receive as high wages as house painters and are not in a regular union of painters, but are affiliated with the Housepainters Union.

They say the regular wages for their work is \$3 a day and that they take a great risk as the housepainters in painting beams at great heights. The painters sent a committee to the foreman of the iron workers, Charles Johnson, who referred the committee to Charles Campbell, superintendent of the work of erection, who declined to grant the demand. The Thompson-Starratt Co. is the general contractor for the building.

Demands for New Elevated Stations. The Public Service Commission at a public hearing to be held on April 6 will take up the demands which have been made for a new station at Allen and River streets on the Second Avenue elevated line, for a new station at 16th and Second Avenue on the Second Avenue elevated line and for a station at 16th and Second Avenue and Columbus Avenue on the Ninth Avenue line.

CORRIGAN SEES WHITMAN

MAGISTRATE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONFER.

Neither Willing to Discuss the Talk.—Whitman Says He Believes Corrigan Acted Conscientiously.—Inquiry Into Crime Would Be by April Grand Jury.

Magistrate Corrigan and District Attorney Whitman met yesterday in the District Attorney's office and had a brief talk about the conditions spoken of in the Magistrate's published letter, in which it was stated that the town is "wide open," the police force demoralized and that Mayor Gaynor is to blame.

Magistrate Corrigan refused to discuss the talk with Mr. Whitman further than to say that the meeting was not suggested by the District Attorney. He said that he stood by his written statement and that as he had tried to make his words as conclusive as possible, there was nothing that he could add to what he had written.

As to a Grand Jury investigation of conditions in the Police Department and under that department's jurisdiction, Magistrate Corrigan said that it was not his province to advise what Grand Jurors should do and that having, as he believed, pointed out evils which exist, it was up to the properly constituted authorities to apply the remedy.

District Attorney Whitman, when asked if he would take the matters touched upon in Magistrate Corrigan's letter before a Grand Jury, replied:

"I will make any investigation that facts brought to my attention will warrant." No facts other than those contained in the general statement made by Magistrate Corrigan had been brought to his attention, he said.

Asked if a Grand Jury might take up such an investigation without outside suggestion, Mr. Whitman replied that a Grand Jury has the right under the law to make investigations without the direction of the court and quoted that paragraph of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which says that the Grand Jury "must inquire into wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officials of every description in the county."

While the District Attorney did not care to say much about his talk with Magistrate Corrigan, he had this to say to the Magistrate and the latter's action in writing the trouble making letter:

"Magistrate Corrigan is a thoroughly upright and efficient public servant, and I think any criticism he has made of conditions in the city is thoroughly conscientious. I think he had a perfect right to express his opinion on the subject. It is no more sedition for a Magistrate to criticize the Mayor than it is for the Mayor to criticize a Magistrate."

The members of the forenoon March Grand Jury, which Mayor Gaynor is to preside over, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and made a tour of the building, dropping in for short talks with Commissioner Crosey, Deputy Commissioner Walsh, who was on duty in the trial room, and Deputy Commissioner Flynn in the detective bureau.

Foreman Holter denied that the visit had been inspired by the statement made in Magistrate Corrigan's letter. The inspection of public buildings is one of the duties of Grand Jurors and such visits to Police Headquarters are not infrequent.

District Attorney Whitman said he had not known of the visit until informed by the newspaper men.

Magistrate Corrigan had had his talk with Mr. Whitman. He was asked about the stand taken by thirteen of his fellow Magistrates who in a letter published yesterday expressed their disapproval of Magistrate Corrigan's action. He said that the only comment he cared to make was to point out that the Magistrates in their letter did not attack the good taste of his action and did not attack the truth of his statements.

As to the propriety of a Magistrate taking such action as he had Mr. Corrigan said that was a matter which was not his province to discuss. He said that he felt he had done only what his sense of duty as a Magistrate and a citizen prompted him to do. He added that the letter and telegram which he had received from the thirteen Magistrates had been poured in at his home where there were many others who thought as he did and who considered his action in protesting his disapproval proper.

If the statements of Magistrate Corrigan regarding crime in New York and the condition of the police force are made a matter of record, Magistrate Corrigan said, it is probable that they will come before one of the April Grand Juries which will report to Judge Rosakowsky in Part I of General Sessions. Judge Rosakowsky in commenting on the statements of Magistrate Corrigan on Thursday expressed opinions largely in accord with some of the statements in Magistrate Corrigan's letter.

The Grand Jury of General Sessions also had a word to say yesterday regarding the work of the police. A broker convicted of stealing stocks was released on bond for \$10,000.

"Your case was on the border line. It belongs to that class of cases in which the diligence, vigilance and activity of the police are of great importance in the exposure of crime," Magistrate Corrigan said.

Stenographer, a shipping clerk living at 110 Union street, and Max Greenberg, a driver of 168 Ridge street, were in Essex Market court yesterday charged with having stolen \$2 from the handbag of Sophie Kaufman, 98 Essex street, while she was examining some articles on a pushcart in Division street.

After hearing the case Magistrate Appleton sentenced the two defendants to the House of Correction for six months.

"How many pickpockets did you arrest last year?" "Twenty-five," was the answer.

"How many did you catch some effort is being made to catch pickpockets."

DON'T SIDE WITH CORRIGAN. Brooklyn Magistrates Disapprove of His Attack on the Mayor.

The Brooklyn Magistrates have taken sides with those in Manhattan in opposition to Magistrate Corrigan's attack on Mayor Gaynor. Magistrate Nauman said:

"I heartily agree with the action taken by the New York city Magistrates in signing a protest against this unwarrantable outbreak on the part of Corrigan. I have never seen any activity on the part of the police as recently. It appears to me that they are not letting anybody escape. They also come to court with evidence so complete that almost nobody can get away with anything."

Magistrate Reilly said: "I do not believe that the Police Department is demoralized at all. Mayor Gaynor has made a record for a good, honest police administration and no honest policeman objects to it."

Magistrate Geismar said that he finds policemen more careful than ever before, and he believed that whatever dissatisfaction there was in the force was due to the fight which has been going on against the "system."

Daylight Bank Robbers Got \$2,000. DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—Two masked robbers entered the First National Bank at Blue Mound, Macon county, at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon, locked Francis Peck, a clerk at the bank and son of the cashier, El Peck, in the vault, took \$2,000 in currency and escaped.

Peck was in the vault twenty minutes before the robbers escaped. He was called by his father who was at dinner.

ORBITARY. Warren Higley died Thursday at his home, 40 West 104th street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was graduated from Hamilton College, N. Y., and had been teaching. He was quickly promoted from head teacher to principal of the West Side High School, where he had been for many years. He was a member of the Ohio State Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

He was a member of the Republican Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Order of the Moose, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Patria Club, the Ohio Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The funeral will be held to-day at 11 A. M.

Arthur Ebert Cable, a clerk in the Southern Railway Company, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born in the State of New York. He was a member of the Loyal Order of the Moose, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Patria Club, the Ohio Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The funeral will be held to-day at 11 A. M.

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GREEK GAMES AT BARNARD.

Spirited Struggle in the Thompson Gymnasium in Various Sports.

If college girls have given up the study of Greek as a dead language they at least have not given up all the methods and means employed by the ancient Greeks in the pursuit of a good time. This fact Barnard College demonstrated yesterday afternoon at the annual Hellenic celebration, the Greek games, participated in by the freshman and sophomore classes. The floor of the Thompson gymnasium was the Greek amphitheatre and the upper classrooms, the faculty and the fond mammae were the howling populace. If they did not speak Greek some of them at least expressed their enthusiasm in Greek yells.

The games are kept, so far as possible, strictly in accordance with the original Greek models. They began with a libation, and with the burning of the sacred fire the classes entered in procession clad in diaphanous cheesecloth gowns, singing a chorus (set to Wagner). Then followed an original dance and chorus to Aurora, and 1913's dance—which won the first place—was remarkably executed.

Six girls representing dance danced before the Greek chorus in groups of four, and were supposed to be the sky or the atmosphere.

After the dances came the torch race, in which 1912 won first place and kept her light burning despite a furious pace. The torch race, in which every one fell down and jumped up again to toss a proper Greek pose in the air, and the discus, which was the most truly Greek performance of the day.

Merit in the discus throwing and in the hurdles was not judged according to distance or speed, but by form alone. Just how closely the discus thrower resembled his Grecian ancestor and just how lightly the hurdler leaped over the hurdles and still preserved Hellenic equilibrium, were the standards of merit. The day went to 1913 with a total of 42 to 14 points, and since it is precedent for the sophomores to win the torch race, 1913 won.

For the music, Corinne Reinheimer, 14, for the lyric, and Priscilla Lockwood for first place in hurdles. Various members of the faculty joined the girls of Greece and sat on a platform as judges and the candidates for honor were Dean Gildersleeve, Provost Brewster, Prof. Reimer, Dr. Brance and Prof. Sturtevant.

MRS. BIANCHI WANTS DEED. She Gave It to Secure a Debt of Her Husband, a Russian Officer.

Distinguished names were mentioned yesterday in the suit brought by Martha Dickinson Bianchi, granddaughter of Edward Dickinson, one time treasurer of Amherst College, against Maurice Leon, a lawyer, to recover the deed to property at Amherst which she gave to Leon in 1907 as attorney for Miss Charlotte T. Terry.

The plaintiff, who is a writer of some note, became the wife of Capt. Alexander Bianchi, a Russian, just previous to 1907, and he borrowed \$7,000 from Miss Terry. Lawyer Leon got a civil order of arrest for Capt. Bianchi on the ground that he had obtained the loan from Miss Terry by fraud, and then in order to save her husband from prison Mrs. Bianchi conveyed the deed to Amherst property to Maurice Leon.

Mrs. Bianchi now alleges that she conveyed the property through duress, and insists that the order of arrest for her husband was part of a conspiracy to compel her to make good on her husband's loan.

Mr. Leon in his answer said that Capt. Bianchi has left Russia under a cloud, and he is now in the hands of the Russian government. He is a Captain in the Russian Army. My father came from an old Milan family, and my mother's family in Odessa is very old. My grandfather, Antonio Bianchi, was one of the three physicians to Emperor Nicholas I., and my mother's father was Imperial Comptroller of the city of St. Petersburg. My uncle on my father's side was a Cardinal at Rome.

The court reserved decision in the case.

SUICIDE FROM FRIGHT. Boy Jumps From the President Lincoln While a Heavy Blow Is On.

The springtime gale that the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, in crossing the Atlantic, encountered as she neared port sent the spray from the coamers up to her superstructure. It froze as it struck and the liner was crystal sheathed when she got to her pier yesterday morning.

She found nothing but riotous weather on her twelve day trip, and in the top of the tumult on March 18 Schloime Levin, a Russian boy of 18, terrified by the storm, jumped into the sea. The liner was stopped and made a circuit of the place where Levin was last seen. Life buoys were thrown in his direction a few seconds after he had jumped, but they did not reach him. The sea was too heavy to permit the lowering of a lifeboat. Levin was from Kishineff, and his fellow passengers say he had the delusion that he was being pursued by Russians who wanted to kill him.

Max Jablonski, a second cabin passenger also developed the delusion that Russians were after him trying to take his life, and he jumped overboard. He was rescued by the ship's crew and taken to the hospital. The ship's surgeon stitched up the wound and Jablonski seemed to recover his senses, saying that he was glad he was alive.

In the hold of the President Lincoln were many animals and 2,000 canaries. The elements seemed to be in a mood to play a trick on the birds. Among the elements was a wombat, a burrowing marsupial; a capybara, biggest of rodents, three feet long; a warhog, two hyenas, two llamas, a wombat, a burrowing marsupial, and a horse for the Barnum & Bailey show.

PEACE IN BUILDING TRADES. Forty-two Unions Taking a Vote on Meeting Employers in Convention.

Forty-two unions in the New York Building Trades Council are now taking a referendum vote on the question of accepting the invitation of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association to twenty-six of the unions to send delegates to a joint convention of representatives of unions and of trade associations of employers to formulate an arbitration plan to prevent strikes. Each of the twenty-six unions has been asked to appoint a committee of five to attend the proposed convention and to send the names of the committee to the board of governors, the convention to be called when the names are all received.

A request for calling the convention was made some time ago by the unions in the council to the board of governors, but there are only twenty-six of the unions which are at peace with the trade associations of employers. In the trades of Boston, James Byrne, a New York lawyer; Mitchell D. Follansbee of Chicago, who is president of the Associated Harvard Club; E. S. Martin of New York and Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, Francis R. Appleton, vice-president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

State Senator F. D. Roosevelt, leader of the insuring Democrats at Albany, was to have spoken, but was unable to be present owing to the death of a relative.

BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENERAL FURNISHINGS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING OFFERED IN THE REGULAR STOCK:

BOYS' NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS \$8.50, 12.50 & 16.50

BOYS' SUITS WITH EXTRA PAIR OF KNICKERBOCKERS. \$6.75, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 & 13.50

BOYS' NAVY BLUE SERGE REEFERS \$5.50, 7.50, 8.50 & 11.00

5th Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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